

(Written for the Indianapolis Sentinel.)  
**META WOODRUF.**

By Mrs. Addie Deitch Frank.

### CHAPTER XX.

At daybreak Lina asked to be allowed to lie down and rest. She soon fell fast asleep, and did not awake until almost noon. Arthur did not leave her side, and as he gazed upon the face of the sleeping woman, which in sleep had recovered its placid look, he thought of the evil she had done. He pitied her, and resolved to do all in his power to save her from the prison. He had been her friend in prosperity, and now that she was in trouble and needed some one to befriend her he would not forsake her; for, had it not been for him, she might now be living happily with her husband. When Lina awoke she had forgotten for an instant all that had occurred the night before. "Oh! that that dreadful night might be wiped out of her life and out of the minds of those who knew of it," thought Arthur.

"Oh! Arthur, what brings you here? Clive would not like this if he knew it," she said, smiling.

"Fortunately he does know of it, and—" "I remember now what has happened. How strange it seems that you were once my devoted lover. I have slept soundly while my guardian angel watched over me."

"For the love of heaven, Lina, be serious: think of the position you are in. Have you no fear of punishment?"

"None whatever. Arthur, my great love for you, and the knowledge of losing you, almost drove me mad; the thought of living without you did make me desperate and caused me to try to murder my husband. But now I curse you with the lips which in the past have only spoken of love to you."

"Stop, Lina, have a little mercy, as I—" "No mercy, no sympathy and no pity for you; nor do I ask you to pity me. Pity from you would be out of place!"

"I do pity you whether you ask it or not, and it is within my power, will have you from being sent to prison."

"You need have no fears of my being sent to prison. Life may be sweet to some, to me it is a curse, and I do not intend to be murdered with that curse much longer. You shudder and look frightened; perhaps you think I am afraid to die, after all, I am a wicked life. You must remember that I have long ago ceased to believe in God, Heaven or hell; then why need I be afraid to die? Besides, if such things do exist, I believe you will have to answer for my great sin; if you had fulfilled your promise before I had given up all hope of earthly happiness, I should now be as innocent and pure as the lady you now love and want to make your wife," said Lina, with eyes sparkling with excitement.

"I know I did you a great wrong in not freeing you years ago, so that you might have married when you were young, and found happiness with some true, loving husband," he answered, thoughtfully.

"I did not want to be free; I was contented with your love until I had grown too old to care for another," she answered.

"Whether you wanted it or not, I had no right to hold you to an engagement which might terminate in a happy union for years. But I was selfish and only thought of the happy years to come after weary waiting. Alas, the bubble has burst and all that is left for you is shame and disgrace; while to me is left the thought of my wrong doing, and perhaps long weary years of wretchedness."

"Oh, no, not if you are wedded to the little nurse. It is well she disguised herself before she entered Woodruff Hall."

"Lina, I have not the least hope of ever being able to win her love, for well I remember the answer she gave when I, not knowing who she was, asked her if she thought Meta Woodruff would ever marry, now that she was no longer engaged to Eugene Hay."

"I was listening and heard the answer she gave; but my opinion that she will accept you for your kindness to her father. I hate her bitterly, although as Madam Keek I loved her. But now that it can make no difference in either of our lives, I will acknowledge that she is the truest, most noble woman and devoted daughter I have ever met. Oh, that my father or mother might have been spared me, I, too, might have been a different woman than I am," wailed forth this unfortunate woman.

"Lina, you are yet a young woman; you yet have time to reform and become as pure as Meta Woodruff."

"It is not my age that would prevent my reforming, but that which, if I live, would seem to me to be a curse. I mean revenge. Revenge upon you, who have wrecked my life. There can be no reformation where the heart is as black as Satan's heart dipped in blood, and only waiting the opportunity to be dyed a more brilliant hue. But no more of this nonsense. Come, tell me what my noble husband has to say concerning the conduct of his precious wife," she said, sneeringly.

"He has sent for an officer and his lawyer. He will ask to be allowed to let you remain in the Hall until he is able to be out once more."

"Generous fellow! I hope he will not be so much longer, as he has already suffered a great deal."

"The shock occasioned by his discovery of your crime has completely prostrated him, and I fear it will be some time before he is able to go down stairs."

Lina said no more, but turned her face to the wall, and was silent the remainder of the day.

A week passed by slowly to all the inhabitants of Woodruff Hall. Mr. Woodruff was gaining strength slowly, as the great strain on his mind seemed to prevent a more rapid gain. Lina had been removed to another and more secure room, where escape was impossible. Flo, who had returned to the Hall, was her constant companion, which arrangement did not please Flo in the least, as she disliked 'Ole Mason' very much.

"What am I to do, Flo? Is you gittin' bad like missus from 'seshatin' wid her?" Jack asked her one day as she sat just outside Lina's door, putting and taking to herself.

"Oh! but I does hate folks as is seshatin' fault. Look heah Black Jack, you ober talk like dat to me again, an' I'll tell yer a secret."

"Oh! wid it, honey?"

"Well, I heiped ole 'seshatin' undress—'I beggs yer pardon, I mean I 'sisted her to disrobe—' an' whet yer s'pose she an' got on de pussen. Well, sir, a real live role—role—wolver, dat's it."

"What yer s'pose she an' gwine to do wid it?"

"Kill herself, on course; an' ole Lawd knows she or to."

"An' escape de prison? O no, not if dis niggaz knows herself; I is gwine to squeal on her."

"Look heah Jack, ef yer gives dat away, Flo, I'll neber marry you; does yer understand?"

"Heah comes Mistah Braden; give him de keys an' come out for a walk wid me."

Flo did as Jack bade her, and this being the straits hour of duty, the two dusky

lovers were soon enjoying themselves in the airing.

As Arthur entered the room, Lina gave him a look which almost frightened him; her eyes were an expression which he had never seen in them before. She was simply attired in a black velvet robe with trimmings. How sad that one so beautiful and accomplished should sink so low.

"Well, Lina, have you no word of welcome for me?"

"What welcome should I have for my destroyer? Arthur Braden, you are a man, and if I had my life to live over I would trust none of you."

"Condemn me if you like, but spurs such noble men as your husband, Lina, cease this everlasting complaining for a few moments, as I wish to ask you a question of importance."

"Oh! do you want to ask me to love you again? If so, I will spare you further trouble, sir; I decline having anything more to do with Arthur Braden."

"Believe me, madam, I have no desire whatever of renewing my past relations with you. I came here as your friend, and ask you to answer my questions. What if you were allowed to escape from here, would—" "I do not want to escape; no, not if it were to save my life," she interrupted.

"You might go to another country, where you are unknown, and—" "I do not want to be an exile from my home; a stranger in a strange land."

"Do you surely would not want to remain here among those who are acquainted with your misdeeds?"

"Here or in my grave. You see, Arthur, that, in spite of all I have done to make you think the reverse, I yet have a heart which melts at the thought of leaving the land I love forever, of going far away to another country, across land and sea. No; give me liberty in my own land, or give me death."

"Lina, if you go you shall never want for anything; money shall be at your command," urged Arthur.

"Do you think I would accept money from you? You have been the cause of my downfall," she asked scornfully.

"What more can I do for you?"

"Give me back the days of my youth which I wasted on you. Give me back my days of innocence and happiness and give me back the child I once had in making. There was a day when I believed man to be one of the noblest, truest works of the Creator. I now think that the body may be perfect, but the thoughts are corrupt; the heart lacks human sympathy."

"I wish I had the power to give you even more than you ask, but, Lina, I have not; take what I can give."

"If alone in a foreign land money could not fill the vacancy in my heart. No, I demand of you the love I have lost. Yet I do not want it; I would rather have revenge."

"You have refused to accept that which most people in your position would be only too glad to accept. All I have to say now is, that you must be content with the choice you have made," Arthur said, shaking his head sadly.

"And not without you," she answered, and taking a small revolver from her bosom and pointing it at her former lover, fired.

Arthur fell forward insensible. Lina rushed to his side, raised his head in her arms and kissed the lifeless lips. "Mine in death, if not in life. My hatred has disappeared. Farewell, cold and cruel world; Arthur, I come."

She kissed him once more, then laid him down gently on the floor, and placing the revolver at her heart fired and fell lifeless across the body of the man she had loved, not with a heart, but with a will; the one whom she thought she had learned to hate, but who by her last words that she loved him to the last.

Unfortunate woman; you need have no fear now of earthly punishment. Your soul is already liberated, and the people a law that will elevate the standard of medicine, and educated physicians will thank them as well as the people.

A REGULAR IRREGULAR.  
Winchester, Ind., Jan. 28, 1885.

Sheep for the Butcher.  
(Farmers' Review.)

There is no stock which in fitting for the butcher else better returns in increased weight, for the food consumed, than sheep of well-selected mutton breeds, or grades of the same. A moderate consumption of grain during the winter months, and well-cared-for ordinary rations, puts them in prime condition for the butcher in the spring. But the early spring lamb probably pays the largest profit on the cost of production, and nothing which is offered in the markets meets a more ready sale than a mutton of less than a year are offered in the market, for the reason that they are contracted for beforehand by the hotels, restaurants and retail butchers, who make a specialty of supplying choice meats. Lambs of the mutton breed will begin to fatten in the fall, and during the winter, given ground feed in addition to the milk of the mother, readily command from \$5.50 to \$5.95 per head in the spring, and at slight cost to the owner.

In the New York and Philadelphia markets during the winter months, the people are not the liability of loss raising winter lambs that many might suppose. Sheep will stand severe cold with apparent impunity if kept dry and not exposed to storms, and the same is largely true of lambs. If the lambs are dropped in a comparatively warm and well-sheltered place, in once dry and on their feet, and have food and rest, there is little to fear for it will shelter from storms and cold winds. The mothers in such case require rations specially fitted to produce the largest flow of milk, and to induce rapid growth in the lamb, like a daily ration of roots, with corn meal and bran; a ration of ensilage would also be excellent for promoting a flow of milk. The writer, when a boy on a New England farm, has more than once, on going out to the doors on a cold winter morning, found a live young lamb lying upon the ground, and, upon investigation, a copulation before the ram was separated from the ewe in the fall, and there was seldom any trouble in raising such lambs.

The manner of sheep is of more value to the proprietor than that of any other stock, which fact led to the Spanish proverb that "the foot of the sheep is golden." Up to this time mutton sheep have never commanded the attention in this country which they have in Great Britain, and it is probable that people have not learned as yet to appreciate the value of mutton in comparison with other meats as an article of food. But they are learning now, and prime mutton is going to be more in demand than ever before.

Through the enterprise of importers and breeders all the valuable breeds of mutton sheep are becoming well represented in this country, and breeding animals, either for raising pure bred or crossing with the native, are becoming available for any who desire them. Sheep breed so rapidly that starting with a pure-bred buck and native ewes takes but a few years to produce three-fourth or seven-eighth grades, which for mutton production are scarcely inferior to the pure blood.

Men of sedentary habits, students and professional men need a tonic to invigorate their systems that have become debilitated by too close application to business or from other causes. Rev. George W. Staley, of Shelbyville, Ky., suffered ten years from this condition. He was compelled to abandon his vocation, and was reduced to a state of weakness. He used Mischler's Herb Bitters. He did so and was cured.

Old fashioned mirrors over the mantle are again in style with the addition of bronze or gaily painted frames.

Opposed to Strong Drink.  
"Parker's Tonic is delicious to the palate; it invigorates, but does not promote a love for strong drink; it cures coughs and colds; it purifies the blood, thus curing kidney, liver and lung troubles and rheumatism. It should be kept in every home." G. H. Sherman, photographer, Elgin, Ill. Place it in yours.

success in curing disease than the "regulars," that may be true, but I am convinced that such argument does not enter into the case. "Regulars or irregulars," we say if he is not qualified to protect the people against his impositions. I find the ones that do the kicking are those that know they are not qualified to pass an examination.

A regularly educated physician is a benefit to any society, be he regular or irregular, but a pretenses is a bacillus that injures all he comes in contact with. I believe I am within bounds when I make the assertion that Indiana has to-day 2,000 men and women that are pretenses in the practice of medicine, and are following it because they are too lazy to work. They are receiving money from the people for something that they know nothing about; in fact, they are swindlers. We have laws protecting the people from swindling in other things—is that "class legislation?" We say, give us a law that will put a stop to this character of swindling and allow none but those that prove themselves qualified to practice medicine.

The writer writes about "Uneducated Natural Ability." I suppose that he has reference to the seventh son who, it is said, always makes a good physician. We might enumerate a large number of persons "uneducated" who were born with the natural abilities, and made great doctors. We have the magnetic doctor, the doctor that rubs his patient, and the doctor that examines the hair and treats his patient if he is a hundred miles away. We have another kind that is called the trance doctor. This one shuts his eyes and looks through you and sees all the ills the body contains. All this class belongs to the "uneducated natural ability" fellows. "And by their fruits shall ye know them."

Under the common law, and in the absence of a statute law in Indiana, it is only necessary to have a pair of pill bags, a pocket case, and sign your name with a Dr. to become a fullgrown doctor, with all the rights and benefits of this honorable profession. It is made so by the life long study and work of a Harvey, a Jenner, a Sydenham, a Gross, a Flint.

The case by which the title is obtained, the strict medical laws, protecting the people of States surrounding us makes Indiana a sink hole in the medical profession. There is no educated man or woman but knows that scientific medicine has been lowered in tone in this State by the dishonest, ignorant, incompetent, and the utter absence of all those qualities that go to make the man and physician.

of the 14,925 deaths of last year 3,200 of them might be living by the timely aid and intelligent interference of a man of knowledge, skill and courage.

The author of the communication cites a discussion that took place in the house, in a regular medical society in a country in the State on the subject of "Whether it was ever right to medicinally terminate life in case of lingering disease." The discussion may have taken place, but we would like to be cited to the society.

"For the People has nothing to say of the loss of life by the employment of the 'uneducated.' I could fill two columns of your paper with cases that have come to my knowledge that have gone to their last rest, placed by the aid of the 'uneducated.' Let the Legislature pass the people a law that will elevate the standard of medicine, and educated physicians will thank them as well as the people.

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### BRIDLES AND BITS.

Most horses will drive better with the hinge or snaffle-bit.

Always take the slack up in the bearing-reins and over-checks on road horses.

Horses that are not free drivers will require less urging if driven with a bridle with blinds on.

Some stylish rangy horses are driven without a bearing-rein, though it is safer to use one.

Horses that shy much and take a strong hold of the bit will sometimes drive better with an open bridle.

Every driver of fast road or track horses should use the best forged bits to be had. They are the safest.

Some horses will not "go up" on the bit when the over-check and upper-jaw bit are required. In that case try an all leather upper-jaw bit.

A horse carrying his head low and inclined inward, and does not pull much, can best be driven with the over-check attached to the large bit.

For some horses that pull moderately an upper jaw straight bit, attached to the over-check, may satisfy the driver; if not, try a hinged upper jaw bit.

With a bridle without blinds some horses will drive gently to a stop-way, while with a top-wagon they will get frightened at the top and frequently run away.

When the angles of the mouth become sore from the pressure of the bit apply pulverized alum and honey in equal parts four or five times a day, and use a wide bit.

When the mouth and tongue become feverish and inflamed a little from the effects of pulling on the bit, sponge those parts with a solution of white oak bark or alum water.

Never put an open bridle on your horse until you know that he will go safely with it. Some horses will get frightened and kick, while others will run away if driven with an open bridle.

Never drive a horse with a snaffle bit, with a rubber straight bit or a leather-covered one.

A horse that is apt to kick in harness should wear an over-check and an upper-jaw or four-ring bit. The over-check should be tightened so that the horse's head may be kept high. If the animal should offer to kick give him a severe jerk, first with the right line and then with the left.

Early Eggs and Chickens.  
(Kansas Farmer.)

The first object of every poultry keeper who wishes to succeed in his business is to have his produce ready for market when the commodity is scarce, since of course he can secure a much higher price then at any other time. Wherever there is a large and permanent population customers can always be found for really fresh eggs and plump, well fed chickens at the best prices.

A very frequent complaint among poultry keepers is that they can get any number of eggs at the time when they are plentiful, and, therefore, cheap, but when eggs are scarce they get few or none.

What is wanted is to keep only those birds known as prolific layers, such as Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans, Black Hamburgs, Langshans, or Plymouth Rocks. The matter of housing and feeding should also have the greatest attention. There are many people who have the right kind of birds and who house and feed them well, and yet who cannot obtain eggs very early in the year, and, of course, can not have early chickens the entire cause being that their chicks are too late. Birds about two years old do not commence laying until the end of February or the beginning of March, no matter how good layers they may be, and if only these be used then neither early eggs nor chickens may be expected.

To obtain early eggs only young birds, that is, pullets of the first or second year, must be used. Birds of the various breeds named above, if hatched to March and April, will begin to lay at latest in September, October or November, and will continue to do so through the winter. At first the eggs will be small, but will gradually improve in this respect, and pullets of the previous year will, if well housed, begin to lay about December, and their eggs will be large and well formed. Under careful management it is not very difficult to obtain a constant supply of eggs.

It is of no use expecting that May or June hatched birds will commence to lay much before spring. They may do so if the autumn and early winter are very favorable, but January and February hatched birds are to be used as layers, and do not, as a rule, answer for this purpose, as they begin about August, fall into a moult a little later on, and are very uncertain in their produce during the winter. For eggs, however, birds hatched in March and April, and not more than two years old, are preferable. In a well arranged yard half the stock of layers will be bred each year and half will be killed annually.

Practical suggestions.  
(Letter in Evansville Courier.)

I have lived in Indiana nearly thirty-two years. When I came to the State to reach the capital I had to travel sixty miles in a stage coach. Now I can go from all the towns in the State to the State capital in less than an hour. The progress of Indiana in all other matters has been striking as in railroads. It was usual in those days at a political convention to commence the day by a drink before breakfast. It being thought unhealthy to let it die in the practice of drinking we kept it up a day. There were few men who did not drink. In my country a temperance man upsets a barrel of whisky which had been set near the polls. That man died under a cloud. He never had any standing before the people. He was a good man, but he never became the lieutenant of the people any more that Casio was the lieutenant of Othello after he got drunk. The story was simply reversed. I do not defend drinking. Like St. Paul, I can say I wish all men were like me save a rare and occasional drink. But I minorities have rights, a fortiori, as the lawyers say, majorities have rights. The prohibitionists are in an immense minority. But to hear them talk you would conclude that on a count of noses they would out number the drinking men two to one. The drinking man rarely contributes to the support of the State. I grant you that the long-haired man and the short-haired woman did their part. I would not pick a hair from either of their brows. But it is probable that if the account was footed up there would be more to the credit of the drinking man than of the cold-water man. Now, after success has crowned all our efforts, and Indiana has become an empire, it is fair for the cold-water man to drive the drinking man out of the State? There are many pretty streams, big and little, and very pretty lakes, at which the cold-water man can get refreshment in quantities unlimited. Do we deny him that privilege? Certainly not. Why then, should he deny to us the privilege of imbibing something more exhilarating at a season? The cold-water man is prepared with his answer. He says you still have the drug stores. I admit that this is ingenious, but all the world knows that "drug store whisky" has passed into a proverb for meanness. Then he says buy it in quantities. But who are

we to buy from except the druggists? And how can we buy in quantities? We are not bondholders. We are unable to pay our rent when Saturday comes. You might as well ask us to pay the expenses of a funeral committee as to buy in quantities. No, the programme of the cold-water man results simply in this: We must all move over into Kentucky. Now, I, for one, have no objection to Kentucky. Before the war the Kentuckians were "high minded" people. But since the war they are very much like other people. It is exceedingly questionable whether they would be willing to receive us and sustain us. I know that they would do a great deal for people who had been driven from home under such aggravating circumstances. But I very much doubt whether, if we went over in such great numbers, we would be welcomed